

## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandra, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
09/942,926	08/31/2001	George Malcolm Swift Joynes	3036/50371	8942	
759	90 05/05/2003	·			
CROWELL & MORING, L.L.P.			EXAMINER		
P.O. Box 14300 Washington, DC			JACKSON, ANDRE K		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2856		
		DATE MAILED: 05/05/2003			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	•				1,				
•		Application No		Applicant(s)	- 4				
Office Action Summary		09/942,926		JOYNES, GEORG SWIFT	E MALCOLM				
		Examiner		Art Unit					
	The MAILING DATE of this communication	Andre' K. Jackso	l l	2856					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply									
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).  - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).  Status									
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 N	March 2003 .							
2a)□		is action is non-f	inal.	٠					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.									
	on of Claims				,				
	Claim(s) <u>1-5,7-10,13 and 15-17</u> is/are pending								
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.									
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.		•						
	6) Claim(s) <u>1-5,7-10,13 and 15-17</u> is/are rejected.								
	7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.								
	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or on Papers	election require	ment.						
9) 🔲 -	The specification is objected to by the Examiner								
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.									
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).									
11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.									
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.									
	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa	aminer.							
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120								
13)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35	5 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).					
a)[	☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:		·		•				
	1. Certified copies of the priority documents	have been rece	eived.						
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No								
<ul> <li>Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>									
	cknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic				application).				
a) 15)∐ A	☐ The translation of the foreign language provicknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic	isional application	on has been rece	ived.					
Attachment		_							
2) Notice 3) Inform	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	4)		PTO-413) Paper No(s atent Application (PTO					
.S. Patent and Tra PTO-326 (Rev		ion Summary		Part of Paper No. 11					

Art Unit: 2856

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### **Drawings**

1. The drawings are objected to because:

In Figure 1, each of the blocks in the drawing should be labeled with the name of the apparatus. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Applicant noted that the corrected drawing is with the amendment, however, the Office did not receive the corrected drawing. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the Segmentor must be shown or the feature canceled from the claims. No new matter should be entered.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

## Claim Objections

3. Claims 7 and 13 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Regarding claims 7 and 13, "comparitor" should be --comparator--.

Art Unit: 2856

Appropriate correction is required.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 1,7 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claims 1 and 7, from where are the vibrations being sensed?

Regarding claims 1,7 and 13, how are the vibrations being segmented into two spectral bands?

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2856

7. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama.

Regarding claim 1, Sugiyama discloses a "Method of detecting a leakage of fluid" which segments the sensed vibrations into two spectral frequencies (Figure 1a), and compares the amplitudes of the frequencies with predetermined flow rates (Column 3, abstract, Figure 4 and Claim 1). Sugiyama seems to be doing the separating by frequency and to separate them by bands would be well within the purview of the skilled artisan since when separating them into separate bands would make it easier to plot and read the information.

Regarding claim 2, Sugiyama discloses where attaching a sensor to the fluid system to obtain data indicative of fluid flow (Column 1, lines 36-41).

Regarding claim 3, Sugiyama discloses where the sensor includes a piezo-electric material (Column 1, line 19).

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2856

5,7,8,10,13 and 15,17

9. Claims <del>5,7-10,13 and 15-17</del> are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Sugiyama in view of Roy (GB 2335041).

Regarding claim 5, Sugiyama does not disclose whether the sensor is a strain gauge, geophone or a hydrophone. However, Roy discloses "Detecting leaks in pipes" which has a sensor, which is a hydrophone (26). Therefore, to modify Sugiyama to include a hydrophone would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention as taught

Regarding claim 7, Sugiyama discloses a comparator (19).

Sugiyama does not need the aid of a segmentor since the use of two sensors is used for the detecting of leaks having those signals already separated.

by Roy since the use of various acoustic devices is well know in the art.

Regarding claim 8, Sugiyama discloses where the sensor includes a piezo-electric material (Column 1, line 19).

Regarding claim 10, Sugiyama does not disclose where the sensor is a strain gauge, geophone or a hydrophone. However, Roy discloses a sensor, which is a hydrophone (26). Therefore, to modify Sugiyama to include a hydrophone would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention as taught by Roy since the use of various acoustic devices is well know in the art.

Regarding claim 13, Sugiyama discloses one sensor mounted on the exterior of a pipe (Column 1) for sensing vibrations induced by fluid

KZ \$/4/03

Art Unit: 2856

flow in the pipe (Figure 3), and providing an output of indicative of the vibrations (Figure 1), a comparator (19). Sugiyama does not need the aid of a segmentor since the use of two sensors is used for the detecting of leaks and having those signals already separated.

Regarding claim 15, Sugiyama discloses where the sensor includes a piezo-electric material (Column 1, line 19).

Regarding claim 17, Sugiyama does not disclose whether the sensor is a strain gauge, geophone or a hydrophone. However, Roy discloses a sensor, which is a hydrophone (26). Therefore, to modify Sugiyama to include a hydrophone would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention as taught by Roy since the use of various acoustic devices is well know in the art.

10. Claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama in view of Braathen et al.

Regarding claim 4, Sugiyama does not disclose a sensor includes a PVDF film. However, Braathen et al. discloses a "Digital speed determination in ultrasonic flow measurements" which discloses a sensor includes a PVDF film (Column 1, lines 32 and 33). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Sugiyama to include where a sensor includes a PVDF film as

Page 7

taught by Braathen et al. since using the film makes for an easier application to the pipe.

Regarding claim 16, Sugiyama does not disclose a sensor includes a PVDF film. However, Braathen et al. discloses a "Digital speed determination in ultrasonic flow measurements" which discloses a sensor includes a PVDF film (Column 1, lines 32 and 33). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Sugiyama to include where a sensor includes a PVDF film as taught by Braathen et al. since using the film makes for an easier application to the pipe.

11. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama in view of Roy (GB 2335041) as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of Braathen et al.

Regarding claim 9, Sugiyama does not disclose a sensor includes a PVDF film. However, Braathen et al. discloses a "Digital speed determination in ultrasonic flow measurements" which discloses a sensor includes a PVDF film (Column 1, lines 32 and 33). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Sugiyama to include where a sensor includes a PVDF film as taught by Braathen et al. since using the film makes for an easier application to the pipe.

### Response to Arguments

- 12. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 7 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
- 13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andre' K. Jackson whose telephone number is (703) 305-1522. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Thurs. 7AM-4PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hezron Williams can be reached on (703) 305-4705. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-7722 for regular communications and (703) 308-7722 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1782.

A.J. ( ) v / May 3, 2003 HELEN KWOK PRIMARY EXAMINER